

**Randolph County**

Baldwin—Chandlee Supply Company—Valley Supply Company, Jct. of 11th and Railroad Sts., Elkins, 98001478  
 Irons, Dr. John C., House, 116 Second St., Elkins, 98001479

**WISCONSIN****Shawano County**

Laney School, N1675 Laney Rd., Maple Grove, 98001463

**Vernon County**

Tollackson Mound Group (Boundary Increase), Address Restricted, Harmony vicinity, 98001464

[FR Doc. 98-30679 Filed 11-16-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

**Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Nebraska in the Possession of the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.  
**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains from Nebraska in the possession of the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Nebraska professional staff in consultation with representatives of Ponca Tribe of Nebraska and the Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma.

In 1941, human remains representing six individuals were recovered from site 25CD7 during excavations at the Wynot Ossuary, Cedar County, NE conducted by R.B. Cuming during excavations conducted by the WPA. No known individuals were identified. The 16 associated funerary objects include an iron knife blade fragment, glass beads, and leather fragments.

Based on the presence of green and red staining and preservation of the bone, these burials have been determined to date to the historic period. Based on the location and types of associated funerary objects present, these individuals have been determined to be Native American. Because historic Ponca burials are present in adjacent Knox County, NE, these human remains have also been attributed to the Ponca.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual was removed from a locality known as "Devil's Nest" (Site 25KX0), Knox County, NE by person(s) unknown and presented to the University of Nebraska. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on copper staining on the bones, anterior wear, and femoral abduction suggesting horseback riding, this individual has been determined to be Native American from the historic period. Based on the presence of historic Ponca cemeteries in Knox County, NE, this individual is being affiliated with the Ponca.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Nebraska have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Nebraska have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 16 objects listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the University of Nebraska have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska and the Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska and the Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Priscilla Grew, University of Nebraska, 302 Canfield Administration Building, Lincoln, NE 68588-0433; telephone: (402) 472-3123, before December 17, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska and the Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

Dated: November 5, 1998.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.*

[FR Doc. 98-30680 Filed 11-16-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

**Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.  
**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Oregon State Museum of Anthropology (OSMA) professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation.

In 1957 or earlier, human remains representing two individuals were removed from the area of Upper Birch Creek or Pierson Creek in Umatilla County, OR and donated to OSMA by a donor whose name is withheld at the request of OSMA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1972, human remains representing five individuals were recovered from an eroding area of the west bank of the Snake River at Farewell Bend, Malheur County by officers from the Malheur County Sheriff's Office and transferred to the OSMA. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a basalt flake.

Based on skeletal morphology and archeological context, the individuals from the two sites above have been identified as Native American. Historical documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that Cayuse people have occupied this north-eastern area of Oregon surrounding these two sites since precontact times. The Cayuse are one of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation.

In 1965, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site 35UM35, within the town of Umatilla, OR during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of Oregon archeologists. No known individuals were identified. The approximately five associated funerary objects include one pounder, a piece of quartzite, bones of a gray fox, fragments of mussel shell, and unworked flakes.